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CANADA'S JEWISH POPULATION, 1971

COMPOSITION BY  
SEX, AGE, MARITAL STATUS  
AND  
LANGUAGE

JOSEPH A. NORLAND (YAM)

BUREAU OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH • CANADIAN JEWISH CONGRESS

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## 1. INTRODUCTION\*

In a previous issue of the Canadian Jewish Population Studies (Yam, 1974a) the author presented a selection of annotated tables on the Jewish population of Canada, based on the 1971 Census data by religion. The scope of that paper was limited by the fact that the only relevant data which had been published by Statistics Canada at the time of writing concerned population size and geographic distribution by religious group. In the meantime, Statistics Canada has released data on both ethnicity and religion, showing cross-classifications by demographic variables such as age, sex, marital status, mother tongue and language most often spoken at home\*\*. The present paper deals with these recently-published tabulations, and attempts to achieve three objectives:

- (a) To present a detailed and comprehensive compendium of statistical tables on selected demographic characteristics of Canada's Jews. In addition to the official raw data published by Statistics Canada, the tables and graphs of this compendium incorporate: (i) supplementary raw data derived from unpublished tabulations; (ii) transformed figures (percentages, rates, indices, charts, etc.) derived from the raw data; (iii) comparisons between the data on the Jewish population, on the one hand, and those on Canada's total population and other sub-groups, on the other hand; and (iv) comparisons among the data on the Jewish population by ethnicity, the Jewish population by religion, the population reporting Yiddish as mother tongue and the population reporting Yiddish as language of the home.
- (b) To provide detailed documentation on technical aspects pertinent to the interpretation of the data presented in the compendium. Inferences based on statistical data such as the 1971 Census figures, require a careful

\* The author of this paper is employed by Statistics Canada, but the opinions expressed herein are strictly personal. The author is also responsible for any error which may be found in the data presented or cited in this paper.

The author is grateful to Mr. J. Diena for reviewing the draft of this article and for offering his comments.

\*\* This variable will be abbreviated in subsequent discussions to 'language of the home'.

examination of the compilation procedures involved. Definition of terms comparisons between data from the 100% enumeration and those from sampling, and evaluation of data accuracy are of particular relevance. These and related topics are discussed in detail in the Appendix.

(c) To offer interpretative commentary on the demographic trends of Canada's Jews, based on the data presented in the compendium. It should be appreciated, however, that at this time no attempt is made to analyse these trends in depth. Such an analysis, to be reported in forthcoming papers, requires vital statistics and immigration data which are still being compiled, as well as additional census data. At the time of writing, pertinent census tabulations are available only on the distribution by sex, age, marital status and language. Absent from this list are not only economic variables, but also some of the basic demographic variables - e.g., nativity and period of immigration - which play an important role in the interpretation of age-sex structure and language characteristics.

To accomplish the above-mentioned objectives without delaying and over-expanding this report, it was necessary to limit it to the 1971 data on the national level. Hence, this paper does not attempt as a rule to deal with either historical series or sub-national data for provinces, census metropolitan areas (CMA's), cities, etc. These will be dealt with in forthcoming papers planned for publication in the Canadian Jewish Population Studies.

## 2. POPULATION SIZE

The Jewish ethnic group in the 1971 Census numbered 296,945 persons (Table 1), of whom 276,025, or 93.0%, reported Jewish as their religious denomination. The balance, 20,920 persons, or 7.0%, was accounted for mainly by individuals who reported their ethnicity as Jewish and their religious denomination as either Anglican (1,705, 0.6%), United Church (2,075, 0.7%), Catholic (3,340, 1.1%), or 'no religion' (9,755, 3.3%); the remaining 4,045 Jews by ethnicity (1.4%) were classified among numerous other religious groups. It is of interest to note that the proportion stating 'no religion' was smaller among the Jewish ethnic group than among the total population of Canada: 3.3% versus 4.3%.

TABLE 1 - THE JEWISH POPULATION AND THE 'YIDDISH GROUP' BY SEX, CANADA, 1971

POPULATION GROUP	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	SEX RATIO	SOURCE
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>A - 'JEWISH' BY ETHNICITY RELIGION</b>					
TOTAL	296,945	149,240	147,700	1,010	1
JEWISH	276,025	138,140	137,885	1,002	2
ALL OTHER	20,920	11,105	9,815	1,131	6
THEREOF:					
NO RELIGION	9,755	5,770	3,985	1,448	5
ROMAN CATHOLIC	3,340	1,580	1,765	895	5
UNITED CHURCH	2,075	915	1,160	789	5
ANGLICAN	1,705	735	965	762	5
OTHER	4,045	2,105	1,940	1,085	6
<b>C - DISTRIBUTION OF THE JEWISH ETHNIC GROUP BY RELIGION</b>					

SFX RATIO = MALES PER 1,000 FEMALES.

DATA ON MOTHER TONGUE BASED ON 100% ENUMERATION. COMPARE WITH DATA IN TABLES 3 AND 4.

'LANGUAGE OF THE HOME' IS AN ABBREVIATION FOR THE OFFICIAL TERM 'LANGUAGE MOST OFTEN SPOKEN AT HOME'. THIS NOTE APPLIES ALSO TO TABLES 3, 4, 7 AND 8.

SOURCES - (1) 1971 CENSUS OF CANADA, BULL. 1.3-2, TABLE 2.  
(2) 1971 CENSUS OF CANADA, BULL. 1.3-3, TABLE 10.  
(3) 1971 CENSUS OF CANADA, BULL. 1.3-4, TABLE 18.  
(4) 1971 CENSUS OF CANADA, BULL. 1.3-5, TABLE 26.  
(5) 1971 CENSUS OF CANADA, BULL. 1.4-7, TABLE 18.  
(6) DERIVED BY SUBTRACTION.

The population reporting Yiddish as mother tongue in 1971 numbered 49,890 persons\*, or roughly 17% of the Jewish ethnic group. Slightly more than half of this number, 26,330 persons, reported Yiddish as the language of their home.

Table 2 places the 1971 Census data quoted above in their historical context. Reviewing the data on intercensal change (Col. 6 to 8), it is evident that the fast growth which characterized Canada's Jewish population prior to 1931 has abated. Thus, for each decade between 1871 and 1931, the intercensal growth of the Jewish population exceeded that of the total population considerably. Conversely, for each decade since 1931 the intercensal growth of the Jewish population was below that of the total population; over the decade 1961-71 in particular, the intercensal change was 18.3% for the total population and 16.7% for the Jewish population.\*\*

Data on the population reporting Yiddish as mother tongue (available since 1931) indicate a consistent and steep intercensal decrease. For the decade 1961-71 in particular, a decrease of 39.5% was recorded. This decrease is considerably steeper than that observed in earlier decades (for a detailed discussion see Yam, 1973).

### 3. SEX COMPOSITION

In 1971, the Jewish population displayed an almost balanced sex composition (Table 1). The sex ratio (i.e., the number of males per 1,000 females) of the Jewish ethnic group, 1,010, and that of the Jewish religious denomination, 1,002, indicated only a negligible male-dominance: in terms of absolute numbers, the excess of males was about 1,500 by ethnicity and 250 by religion. Also, the sex ratio of the Jewish population was very close to that of the total population i.e., 1,004 (Table 3, Col. 13).

\* In some census tabulations the figure is given as 50,320. See Appendix, Section 8.1, and Table 9.

\*\* With regard to the Jewish population, these findings are based on the 'mixed' ethnicity-religion data reported in Table 2, Col. 4. The intercensal change quoted for 1961-71 may therefore represent an over-estimate. See Appendix, Section 8.1.

TABLE 2 - THE TOTAL AND THE JEWISH POPULATIONS, AND THE 'YIDDISH GROUP', 1871-1971: ABSOLUTE NUMBERS AND INTERCENSAL CHANGE

CENSUS YEAR	A	B	S	O	L	U	T	E	N	U	M	B	E	R	S	---	INTERCENSAL CHANGE, %	---	
	TOTAL POPULATION (1)	ETHNICITY (2)	JEWISH POPULATION BY RELIGION (3)	LARGER OF (2) AND (3)			YIDDISH GROUP (5)			TOTAL POPULATION (6)			LARGER OF (2) AND (3)			YIDDISH GROUP (8)			
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
1871	3,689,257	125	1,233	1,233															
1881	4,324,810	667	2,443	2,443													17.23	98.13	N.A.
1891	4,833,239	N.A.	6,501	6,501													11.76	166.11	N.A.
1901	5,371,315	16,131	16,493	16,493													11.13	153.70	N.A.
1911	7,206,643	76,199	76,760	76,199													34.17	362.01	N.A.
1921	8,787,949	126,196	125,445	126,196													21.94	65.61	N.A.
1931	10,376,786	156,726	155,766	156,726													18.08	24.19	N.A.
1941	11,506,655	170,241	168,585	170,241													10.89	8.62	-13.19
1951	14,009,429	181,670	204,836	204,836													21.75	20.32	-20.19
1961	18,238,247	173,344	254,368	254,368													30.19	24.18	-20.41
1971	21,568,310	296,945	276,025	296,945													18.26	16.74	-39.49

N.A. = NOT AVAILABLE.

THE TERM 'YIDDISH GROUP' REFERS HERE TO THE POPULATION REPORTING YIDDISH AS MOTHER TONGUE.

THE SERIES IN COL. (4) AND (7) ARE REFERRED TO IN THE TEXT BY THE TERM 'MIXED SERIES'.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE CENSUS YEARS T(0) AND T(1), THE INTERCENSAL CHANGE (COL. 6 TO 8) IS COMPUTED AS:

$$100 \times \frac{\text{POPULATION IN CENSUS YEAR T(1)}}{\text{POPULATION IN CENSUS YEAR T(0)}} - 100.$$

SOURCES - (1) TOTAL POPULATION AND ETHNICITY, 1871-1961:  
 1951 CENSUS OF CANADA, VOL. I, TABLE 1.  
 1961 CENSUS OF CANADA, BULL. 7.1-6, TABLE 1.

(2) TOTAL POPULATION AND ETHNICITY, 1971  
 1971 CENSUS OF CANADA, BULL. 1.3-2, TABLE 1.

(3) RELIGION, 1871-1961  
 1961 CENSUS OF CANADA, BULL. 7.1-11, TABLE 1.

(4) RELIGION, 1971:  
 1971 CENSUS OF CANADA, BULL. 1.3-3, TABLE 9.

(5) MOTHER TONGUE, 1931-1961:  
 1961 CENSUS OF CANADA, BULL. 1.2-9, INTRODUCTORY TABLE.

(6) MOTHER TONGUE, 1971:  
 1971 CENSUS OF CANADA, BULL. 1.3-5, TABLE 17.

TABLE 3 - SYNTHETIC PARAMETERS OF AGE-SEX STRUCTURE FOR SELECTED POPULATION GROUPS BY ETHNICITY, RELIGION, MOTHER TONGUE AND LANGUAGE OF THE HOME, CANADA, 1971

NO	POPULATION	ABSOLUTE NUMBERS				PERCENTAGES			DEPENDENCY RATIOS			AGED TO CHILD (11)	MEDIAN AGE (12)	SEX RATIO (13)
		00-14 (1)	15-64 (2)	65+ (3)	TOTAL (4)	00-14 (5)	15-64 (6)	65+ (7)	CHILD (8)	AGED (9)	TOTAL (10)			
A - PARAMETERS OF AGE-SEX STRUCTURE														
1	CANADA TOTAL	6378800	13445550	1743960	21568310	29.6	62.3	8.1	0.474	0.130	0.604	0.273	26.28	1003.7
ETHNIC GROUP														
2	BRITISH ISLES	2772495	5916750	934870	9624115	28.8	61.5	9.7	0.469	0.158	0.627	0.337	26.96	980.4
3	FRENCH	1906560	3878015	395545	6180120	30.8	62.7	6.4	0.492	0.102	0.594	0.207	24.53	991.1
4	GERMAN	381725	838190	97280	1317195	29.0	63.6	7.4	0.455	0.116	0.571	0.255	27.88	1028.7
5	ITALIAN	241530	460310	28980	730820	33.0	63.0	4.0	0.525	0.063	0.588	0.120	25.42	1106.9
6	JEWISH	62025	201255	33660	296940	20.9	67.8	11.3	0.308	0.167	0.475	0.543	33.26	1010.4
RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION														
7	ROMAN CATHOLIC	3220765	6140600	613525	9974890	32.3	61.6	6.2	0.525	0.100	0.624	0.190	24.13	999.4
8	UNITED CHURCH	1054400	2359925	354475	3768800	28.0	62.6	9.4	0.447	0.150	0.597	0.336	27.81	955.6
9	ANGLICAN	672065	1599090	272020	2543175	26.4	62.9	10.7	0.420	0.170	0.590	0.405	29.03	946.8
10	JEWISH	56805	186735	32480	276020	20.6	67.7	11.8	0.304	0.174	0.478	0.572	34.32	1002.0
MOTHER TONGUE														
11	ENGLISH	4122480	7797140	1047825	12967445	31.8	60.1	8.1	0.529	0.134	0.663	0.254	24.48	993.3
12	FRENCH	1728715	3680450	383545	5792710	29.8	63.5	6.6	0.470	0.104	0.574	0.222	25.23	990.4
13	GERMAN	81660	408620	68690	558970	14.6	73.1	12.3	0.200	0.168	0.368	0.841	39.67	1016.5
14	ITALIAN	146050	366495	26220	538765	27.1	68.0	4.9	0.399	0.072	0.470	0.180	29.68	1120.7
15	YIDDISH	3190	31605	15530	50325	6.3	62.8	30.9	0.101	0.491	0.592	4.868	57.14	963.9
LANGUAGE OF THE HOME														
16	ENGLISH	4300625	8953405	1192205	14466235	29.8	62.0	8.3	0.480	0.133	0.613	0.277	26.13	1005.6
17	FRENCH	1696080	3484460	365480	5546020	30.6	62.8	6.6	0.487	0.105	0.592	0.215	24.74	992.5
18	GERMAN	46050	135330	31970	213350	21.6	63.4	15.0	0.340	0.236	0.577	0.694	38.74	947.2
19	ITALIAN	125045	281975	18210	425230	29.4	66.3	4.3	0.443	0.065	0.508	0.146	29.08	1057.2
20	YIDDISH	2115	15070	9150	26335	8.0	57.2	34.7	0.140	0.607	0.748	4.326	57.62	912.5
B - INDEX NUMBERS														
1	CANADA TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	00.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ETHNIC GROUP														
2	BRITISH ISLES	43.46	44.01	53.61	44.62	97.4	98.6	120.1	98.8	121.8	103.7	123.3	102.6	97.7
3	FRENCH	29.89	28.84	22.68	28.65	104.3	100.7	79.2	103.6	78.6	98.3	75.9	93.3	98.7
4	GERMAN	5.98	6.23	5.58	6.11	98.0	102.1	91.3	96.0	89.5	94.6	93.2	106.1	102.5
5	ITALIAN	3.79	3.42	1.66	3.39	111.7	101.0	49.0	110.6	48.5	97.3	43.9	96.7	110.3
6	JEWISH	0.97	1.50	1.93	1.38	70.6	108.7	140.2	65.0	128.9	78.7	198.5	126.6	100.7
RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION														
7	ROMAN CATHOLIC	50.49	45.67	35.18	46.25	109.2	98.8	76.1	110.6	77.0	103.4	69.7	91.8	99.6
8	UNITED CHURCH	16.53	17.55	20.33	17.47	94.6	100.4	116.3	94.2	115.8	98.8	123.0	105.8	95.2
9	ANGLICAN	10.54	11.89	15.60	11.79	89.4	100.9	132.3	88.6	131.2	97.7	148.0	110.5	94.3
10	JEWISH	0.89	1.39	1.86	1.28	69.6	108.5	145.5	64.1	134.1	79.1	209.1	130.6	99.8
MOTHER TONGUE														
11	ENGLISH	64.63	57.99	60.08	60.12	107.5	96.5	99.9	111.4	103.6	109.8	93.0	93.1	99.0
12	FRENCH	27.10	27.37	21.99	26.86	100.9	101.9	81.9	99.0	80.3	95.0	81.2	96.0	98.7
13	GERMAN	1.28	3.04	3.94	2.59	49.4	117.3	152.0	42.1	129.6	60.9	307.7	150.9	101.3
14	ITALIAN	2.29	2.73	1.50	2.50	91.7	109.1	60.2	84.0	55.2	77.8	65.7	112.9	111.7
15	YIDDISH	0.05	0.24	0.89	0.23	21.4	100.7	381.7	21.3	378.8	98.0	1780.7	217.4	96.0
LANGUAGE OF THE HOME														
16	ENGLISH	67.42	66.59	68.36	66.98	100.7	99.4	102.1	101.2	102.7	101.6	101.4	99.4	100.2
17	FRENCH	26.59	25.92	20.96	25.71	103.4	100.8	81.5	102.6	80.9	97.9	78.8	94.1	98.9
18	GERMAN	0.72	1.01	1.83	0.99	73.0	101.8	185.3	71.7	182.1	95.4	253.9	147.4	94.4
19	ITALIAN	1.96	2.10	1.04	1.97	99.4	106.4	53.0	93.5	49.8	84.1	53.3	110.6	105.3
20	YIDDISH	0.03	0.11	0.52	0.12	27.2	91.8	429.7	29.6	468.1	123.7	1582.4	219.2	90.9

THE INDEX NUMBERS SHOWN IN PART B CORRESPOND TO THE PARAMETERS INDICATED IN PART A, THE FIGURES IN LINE 1 SERVING AS THE BASE. FOR EXAMPLE, THE INDEX NUMBER 198.5 IN PART B, LINE 6, COL. 11 INDICATES THAT THE AGED-TO-CHILD RATIO OF THE JEWISH ETHNIC GROUP IN 1971 WAS 1.985 TIMES HIGHER THAN THE NATIONAL AGED-TO-CHILD RATIO. FOR DEFINITIONS OF OTHER TERMS, SEE APPENDIX, SECTION 8.2.

OWING TO "RANDOM ROUNDING", THE ABSOLUTE NUMBERS (PART A, COL. 1 TO 4) MAY DEVIATE SLIGHTLY FROM THOSE PUBLISHED IN THE SOURCE. FOR FURTHER EXPLANATIONS, SEE APPENDIX, SECTION 8.1. THIS NOTE APPLIES ALSO TO TABLES 4, 5 AND 7.

SOURCES - (1) ETHNICITY:  
1971 CENSUS OF CANADA, BULL. 1.4-3, TABLE 4.

(2) RELIGION:  
1971 CENSUS OF CANADA, BULL. 1.4-4, TABLE 7.

(3) MOTHER TONGUE AND LANGUAGE OF THE HOME:  
1971 CENSUS OF CANADA, BULL. 1.4-5, TABLE 10.

Populations which include a large component of immigrants are normally characterized by high sex ratios, resulting from the sex-selectivity of immigration. The relatively high sex ratios shown in Table 3 for the Italian group (54% immigrants, sex ratio of 1,107) and the German group (25% immigrants, sex ratio of 1,029) demonstrate this trend. In contrast, the Jewish population, which also comprised a large component of immigrants in 1971 (37%), displayed a relatively low sex ratio. This finding becomes even more intriguing when the data on the Jewish ethnic group by sex and nativity are examined and compared with the corresponding data on the total Canadian population. Among the Canadian born, the sex ratios were 1,002 for the total population and 1,030 for the Jewish ethnic group; among the foreign born, the sex ratios were 1,011 and 979, respectively. A comprehensive explanation of these findings involves analyses of detailed data by age, sex and nativity, analyses which are beyond the scope of this paper.

In 1971, the sex ratios of the 'Yiddish groups'\* were exceptionally low in comparison with either the national mean or other 'language groups' (Table 3). For example, the sex ratio of the population reporting Yiddish as mother tongue, 964, and that of the population reporting Yiddish as language of the home, 912, may be compared with the national sex ratio of 1,004. Owing to the universal of males among births, a group of newborns is usually characterized by a sex ratio of approximately 1,057. However, the virtually universal excess of male mortality by age usually generates a pattern of declining sex ratios from the younger to the older age groups. For this reason, populations with a relatively high proportion of aged persons and a relatively low proportion of young persons will usually display low sex ratios, *ceteris paribus*. This general finding applies in particular to the 'Yiddish groups' (Yam, 1973), and explains their low sex ratios (the determinants of the age structure of the 'Yiddish groups' are discussed in Section 4.2 below).

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\* The terms 'Yiddish groups' and 'language groups' refer here and in the following Section 4 both to mother tongue and to language of the home.

#### 4. AGE STRUCTURE

The basic age structure indicators for the Jewish population and the 'Yiddish groups' are presented in Table 3 together with the corresponding indicators for other population groups by ethnicity, religion and language.\* The main trends suggested by these indicators and by the detailed data reported in Table 4 are summarized in the following paragraphs.

##### 4.1 The Jewish Ethnic Group and the Jewish Religious Denomination

The age structure indicators of the Jewish ethnic group differ only marginally from those of the Jewish religious denomination. The following discussions, therefore, refer to the 'Jewish population' without the qualifications 'by religion' and 'by ethnicity'; the figures quoted for the Jewish population are arithmetic means based on the data for both ethnicity and religion.

Compared with the other major ethnic and religious groups\*\* reported in Table 3, the 1971 Jewish population emerges as that which was subject to the most intensive process of 'population aging'. (The popular term 'population aging' is applied here to denote a decrease in the proportion of children and an increase in the proportion of adults and aged persons.) The aging of the Jewish population is manifest, *inter alia*, by the facts that: (i) the proportion of children among Jews (21%) was 30% below the corresponding national mean (30% children); (ii) the proportion of aged persons among Jews ( $11\frac{1}{2}\%$ ) was more than 40% above the corresponding national mean (8% aged persons); and (iii) the aged-to-child ratio among Jews (about 0.56) was twice as large as the corresponding national mean (0.27). The latter figures imply that in 1971 there were less than two children to every aged person among Canada's Jews, whereas the ratio in the general population was approximately four children to every aged person. (The figures cited were extracted from Table 3, Col. 5, 7 and 11.)

\* The age structure indicators which are reported in Table 3 are based on the three conventional broad age groups, i.e., children (ages 0-14), adults (ages 15-64) and aged persons (ages 65 and over). For further notes and definitions see Appendix, Section 8.2.

\*\* Unless otherwise specified, the terms 'major ethnic groups' and 'major religious groups' refer in this paper to the sub-populations listed in Table 3.

Notwithstanding the relative excess of aged persons, the Jewish population in 1971 enjoyed a low total dependency ratio (children + aged persons per one adult): 0.48 compared with the national mean of 0.60 (Table 3, Col. 10); this fact is particularly significant from an economic viewpoint. The low total dependency ratio was due mainly to the low child dependency ratio (children per one adult) of the Jewish population: 0.31, compared with 0.47 for the total population of Canada (Table 3, Col. 8). The aged dependency ratio (aged persons per one adult) of the Jewish population was considerably higher than that of the total population: 0.17, compared with 0.13, but this gap was easily counter-balanced by the lower child dependency ratio of the Jewish population. The net result was a total dependency ratio which, according to the figures quoted above, was more than 20% below the national mean, and lower than that displayed by any of the major groups reported in Table 3.

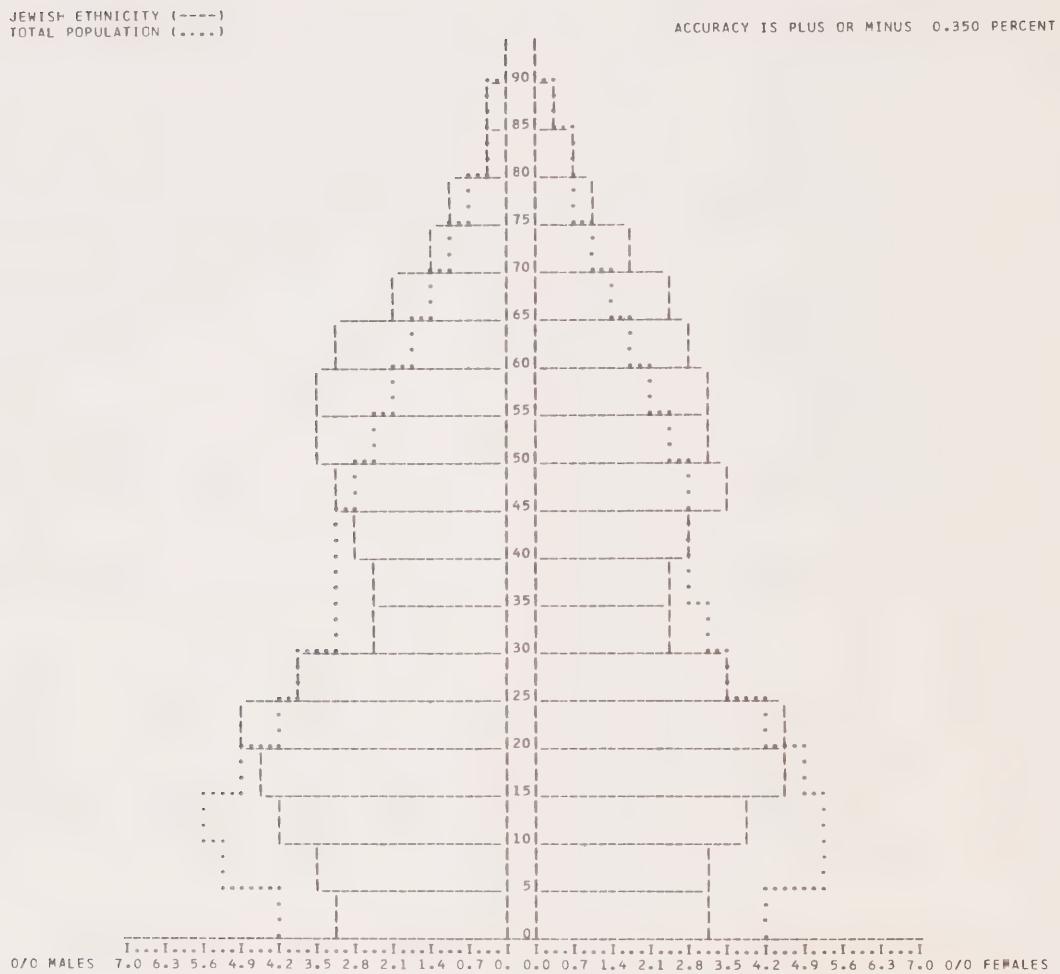
These trends are also reflected in the median age (i.e., the age which divides the population into two equal parts). The median age of the Jewish population, 33.8 years, emerges as the highest of all the major ethnic and religious groups referred to in Table 3, and considerably above the national figure of 26.3 years (Table 3, Col. 12).

A comprehensive analysis of the determinants of the differentials described above requires a thorough examination of trends concerning natality, mortality, immigration and emigration. While such an examination is beyond the scope of the present paper, some main points are reviewed in the following paragraphs.

#### Natality

Studies of age structure (e.g., U.N., 1955 and 1956) point to declining natality as the major cause of population aging. The effects of natality on the population age structure are manifest in two ways. Firstly, populations experiencing low birth rates also comprise small proportions of children, compared with populations experiencing high birth rates. Secondly, following a decade or two of declining birth rates, the proportion of the younger children in a given population will be smaller than the proportion of the older children. Graphically, this phenomenon is expressed by a population pyramid with a 'contracting base', as Figure 1 demonstrates. Let us examine these two points with reference to Canada's Jewish population.

FIGURE 1 - AGE PYRAMIDS OF THE TOTAL POPULATION AND OF THE JEWISH ETHNIC GROUP, CANADA, 1971



SOURCE: 1971 CENSUS OF CANADA, BULL. 1.4-3, TABLE 4.

Firstly, the birth rates experienced by Canada's Jews have been considerably lower than those of the total population for several decades (Spiegelman, 1950). As expected, the proportion of the 1971 Jewish population in each of the age groups 0-4, 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 was considerably less than the corresponding proportions of the total population (Figure 1 and Table 4). The age group 0-4, for example, accounted for 8.4% of the total population, compared with only 6.0% of the Jewish population. The corresponding figures for the age range 0-19, to quote a second example, were 39.4% and 29.8%, respectively.

Secondly, following the post-war baby boom, the recent birth rates of both the total and the Jewish populations of Canada declined sharply. As a result, the corresponding 1971 age pyramids displayed typical contracting bases. For example, the proportion of the total population aged 0-4, i.e., 8.4%, was markedly below the proportion in the age group 5-9, i.e., 10.5%. The birth rate decline among Jews preceded that of the total population by several years (Yam, forthcoming). As a result, the pattern of contraction is evident in the pyramid of the Jewish population not only at the base, but along the entire age range from 0-4 to 20-24 (Figure 1).

A phenomenon of particular interest concerns the noticeable contraction at the center of the pyramid of the Jewish population (Figure 1). Particularly short bars may be discerned for the age groups 30-44 which correspond to the birth-cohorts of 1926-41. Evidently, the birth rate decline during the 1930's constituted a major contributor to this phenomenon.

### Immigration

Immigration affects the age pyramid of a population in several ways. Firstly, immigration waves are usually characterized by considerable age selectivity: with certain exceptions, the age groups 20-34 account for an exceptionally high proportion of migrants. (For example, the proportion of the 1961-71 Canadian immigrants in the age group 20-34 was 48.5%, compared with only 22.2% for the total 1971 population.) As a result, when a country absorbs large waves of immigrants over a certain period, the proportion of young adults usually increases and the proportion of children, older adults and aged persons decreases. In

TABLE 4 - THE TOTAL AND THE JEWISH POPULATIONS, AND THE "YIDDISH GROUP", BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1971: ABSOLUTE NUMBERS, PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AND SEX RATIOS

AGE GROUP	ABSOLUTE NUMBERS					PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AND SEX RATIOS				
	TOTAL POPULATION	JEWISH POPULATION	RELIGION	YIDDISH GROUP BY MOTHER TONGUE	YIDDISH GROUP BY LANG. OF HOME	TOTAL POPULATION	JEWISH POPULATION	RELIGION	YIDDISH GROUP BY MOTHER TONGUE	YIDDISH GROUP BY LANG. OF HOME
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
BOTH SEXES										
ALL AGES	21,568,310	296,940	276,025	50,320	26,330	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	1,815,305	18,080	16,265	890	775	8.4	6.1	5.9	1.8	2.9
5-9	2,253,710	20,415	18,710	990	900	10.2	6.9	6.8	2.0	2.2
10-14	2,109,790	23,525	21,830	1,095	750	10.0	7.9	7.9	2.6	2.8
15-19	2,112,695	26,945	24,945	2,095	1,150	9.8	9.1	9.0	4.2	4.4
20-24	1,885,895	28,555	25,765	2,605	1,475	8.7	9.6	9.3	5.2	5.6
25-29	1,585,375	21,305	18,900	1,620	790	7.4	7.2	6.8	3.2	3.0
30-34	1,307,045	14,780	13,400	1,215	675	6.1	5.0	4.9	2.4	2.6
35-39	1,266,210	14,750	13,590	1,515	755	5.9	5.0	4.9	3.1	2.9
40-44	1,261,960	16,810	15,370	2,225	1,000	5.7	5.7	5.6	4.4	3.8
45-49	1,238,215	20,310	19,220	3,670	1,695	6.8	7.0	7.3	6.4	6.4
50-54	1,055,420	19,755	18,815	4,515	2,280	4.9	6.7	6.8	9.0	8.7
55-59	954,005	19,935	19,145	5,720	2,340	4.4	6.7	6.9	11.4	8.9
60-64	778,735	18,115	17,385	6,360	2,905	3.6	6.1	6.3	12.7	11.0
65-69	619,940	13,295	12,875	5,545	2,885	2.9	4.5	4.7	11.1	11.0
70+	1,124,000	20,370	19,605	9,995	6,260	5.2	6.9	7.1	19.9	23.8
MALES										
ALL AGES	10,804,130	149,240	138,145	24,695	12,565	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	929,515	9,250	8,355	455	385	8.6	6.2	6.0	1.8	3.1
5-9	1,152,675	10,680	9,805	495	330	10.7	7.2	7.1	2.0	2.6
10-14	1,181,470	12,160	11,285	675	380	10.9	8.1	8.2	2.7	3.0
15-19	1,075,000	13,695	12,655	1,035	610	9.9	9.2	9.2	4.2	4.9
20-24	943,030	14,795	13,250	1,380	845	8.7	9.9	9.6	5.6	6.7
25-29	802,545	11,035	9,715	920	420	7.4	7.4	7.0	3.8	3.3
30-34	661,670	7,450	6,670	615	335	6.1	5.0	4.8	2.5	2.7
35-39	645,395	7,230	6,630	760	345	6.0	4.8	4.8	3.1	2.7
40-44	641,875	8,205	7,515	1,090	435	5.9	5.5	5.4	4.4	3.5
45-49	613,575	9,735	9,125	1,655	625	5.7	6.5	6.6	6.7	5.0
50-54	520,080	9,890	9,410	2,180	1,020	4.8	6.6	6.8	8.8	8.1
55-59	472,355	10,255	9,835	2,940	1,215	4.4	6.9	7.1	11.9	9.7
60-64	382,160	9,485	9,105	3,345	1,560	3.5	6.4	6.6	13.5	12.4
65-69	296,430	6,305	6,075	2,635	1,270	2.7	4.2	4.4	10.7	10.1
70+	486,145	9,070	8,715	4,510	2,795	4.5	6.1	6.3	18.3	22.2
FEMALES										
ALL AGES	10,764,180	147,700	137,885	25,625	13,770	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	885,795	8,835	7,905	430	385	8.2	6.0	5.7	1.7	2.8
5-9	1,101,040	9,735	8,900	495	360	10.2	6.6	6.5	1.9	2.5
10-14	1,101,040	11,365	10,545	660	378	10.5	7.7	7.6	2.7	3.0
15-19	1,037,695	12,245	12,290	1,060	540	9.6	9.0	8.9	4.1	3.9
20-24	942,360	13,760	12,515	1,225	630	8.8	9.3	9.1	4.8	4.6
25-29	782,825	10,270	9,190	690	370	7.3	7.0	6.7	2.7	2.7
30-34	645,170	7,330	6,730	600	345	6.0	5.0	4.9	2.3	2.5
35-39	620,820	7,555	6,960	620	420	5.8	5.1	5.0	3.0	3.0
40-44	620,820	8,605	8,155	1,245	565	5.8	5.8	5.8	4.4	4.1
45-49	624,640	10,980	10,100	2,015	1,070	5.8	7.2	7.3	7.9	7.8
50-54	535,340	9,860	9,405	2,335	1,255	5.0	6.7	6.8	9.1	9.1
55-59	481,650	9,685	9,305	2,775	1,125	4.5	6.6	6.7	10.8	8.2
60-64	396,575	8,630	8,275	3,020	1,345	3.7	5.8	6.0	11.8	9.8
65-69	323,510	6,985	6,795	2,905	1,610	3.0	4.7	4.9	11.3	11.7
70+	637,860	11,300	10,895	5,480	3,465	5.9	7.7	7.9	21.4	23.2
SEX RATIOS										
ALL AGES				1004	1010	1002	964	912		
0-4				1049	1047	1057				
5-9				1047	1097	1100				
10-14				1047	1070	1070	1055			
15-19				1036	1034	1030	976			
20-24				1000	1075	1059	1127	1341		
25-29				1025	1074	1057	1348			
30-34				1026	1016	991	1025			
35-39				1040	962	953	927			
40-44				1035	954	933	960	770		
45-49				982	920	903	821	584		
50-54				971	1003	1001	934	813		
55-59				981	1059	1057	1059	1080		
60-64				964	1099	1100	1108	1160		
65-69				916	903	894	907	789		
70+				762	803	800	823	807		

\*YIDDISH GROUP\* REFERS HERE TO THE POPULATION REPORTING YIDDISH AS MOTHER TONGUE AND/OR AS LANGUAGE OF THE HOME.

SEX RATIO = MALES PER 1,000 FEMALES.

SEX RATIOS ARE NOT COMPUTED IN THIS TABLE FOR AGE GROUPS WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 1,000.

SOURCES - (1) ETHNICITY: 1971 CENSUS OF CANADA, BULL. 1-4-3, TABLE 4.

(2) RELIGION: 1971 CENSUS OF CANADA, BULL. 1-4-4, TABLE 7.

(3) LANGUAGE: 1971 CENSUS OF CANADA, BULL. 1-4-5, TABLE 10.

addition to this direct impact, immigrants also generate important secondary effects. Assume that immigration-flows into a population abate after having maintained high levels over a given period. The relatively large groups of young adults who migrated during the years of heavy immigration eventually enter the age groups of the aged population, thus generating the symptoms of population aging.

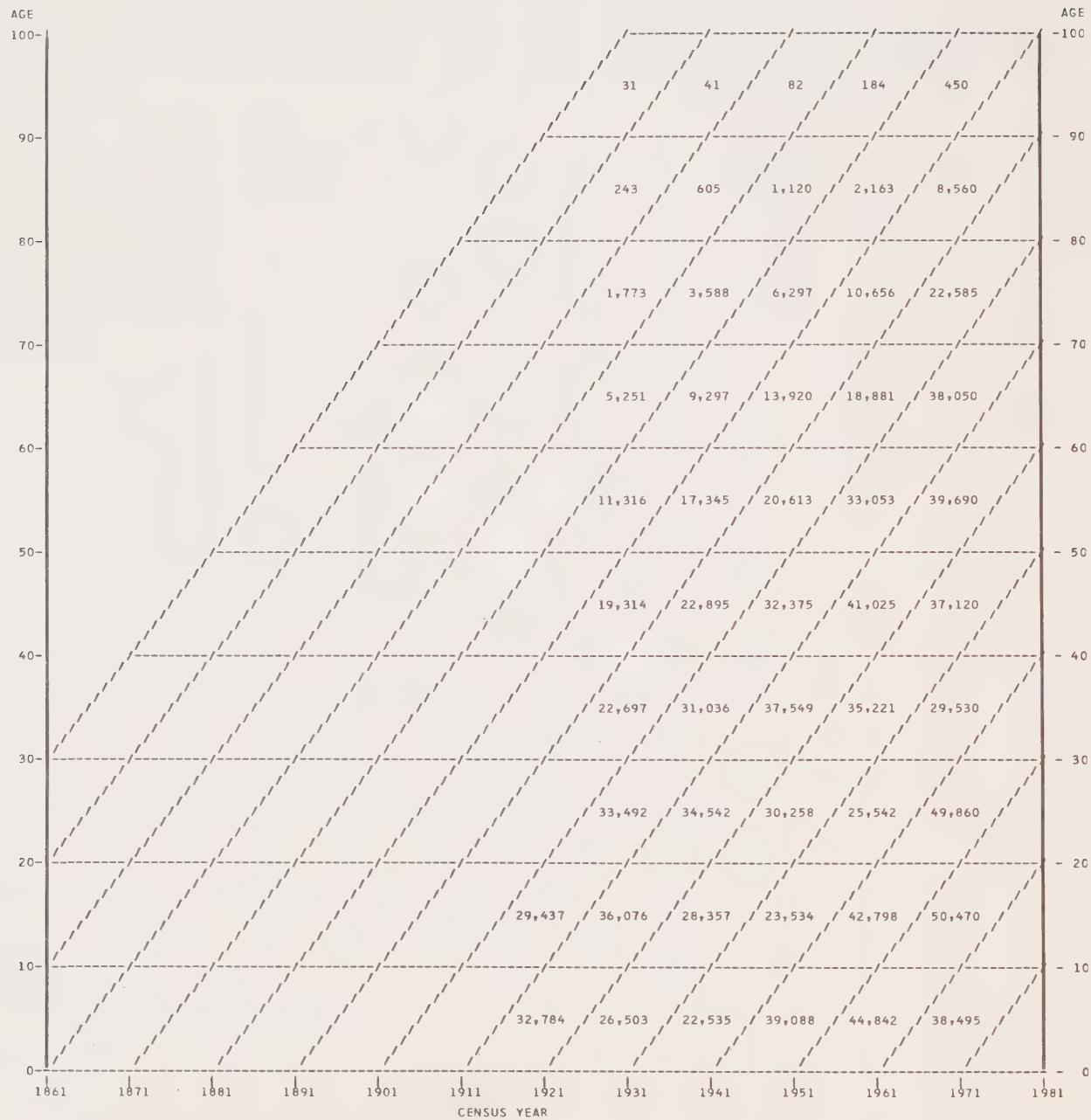
In the absence of published 1971 Census data on the Jewish population by age and period of arrival, the effects of immigration may be inferred only from indirect evidence. It is known, for example, that the immigration of Jews to Canada abated for about 15 years, following the large intercensal immigration waves of 1901-31. Unpublished figures show that as much as 1/3 of the Jewish foreign born population that was enumerated in the 1971 Census, migrated to Canada before 1930. It is to be expected that in recent years this foreign born component has been entering the aged population at an accelerated rate, intensifying the aging process of the Jewish population.

Indirect evidence concerning the impact of immigration on the pyramid of the Jewish population may be derived also from Figure 2, which permits the population in a given decennial age groups to be followed from one census to the next. For example, let us follow the Jewish population born in the intercensal period 1911-21. On the 1921 Census date, this group was 0-9 years old and numbered about 33,000. Ten years later this group was 10-19 years old and numbered about 36,000. Net migration during the period 1921-31 not only covered the losses caused by mortality, but also increased the size of the pertinent age groups by close to 10%. By 1971, the group in question was 50-59 years old and numbered about 40,000; this reflects a net increase of 21% due to immigration, in the course of 50 years. Generally, increases of this kind are discerned for all intercensal periods covered in Figure 2, with the exception of the decade 1931-41. The age groups which experienced the largest increases were in the range 10-49.

#### Mortality and emigration

Changes in mortality levels affect the population age structure because, as a rule, the degree of change differs from one age group to another. For example,

FIGURE 2 - THE JEWISH POPULATION BY 10-YEAR AGE GROUPS, CANADA, DECAENNIAL CENSUSES, 1921-1971



DATA ARE BASED ON THE 'MIXED SERIES' (SEE APPENDIX).

FOR 1921, THE DATA ON THE AGE GROUP 10-19 ARE ESTIMATED FROM THE DATA ON THE AGE GROUP 10-20, AS GIVEN IN THE SOURCE LISTED BELOW.

SOURCES - 1921 CENSUS OF CANADA, VOL. I, TABLE 22, AND VOL. II, TABLES 77 AND 98.

1931 CENSUS OF CANADA, VOL. III, TABLE 1  
1941 CENSUS OF CANADA, VOL. III, TABLE 1

1941 CENSUS OF CANADA, VOL. III, TABLE 1  
1951 CENSUS OF CANADA, VOL. II, TABLE 7.

1961 CENSUS OF CANADA, BULL. 1.3-3, TABLE  
1971 CENSUS OF CANADA, BULL. 1.4-3, TABLE

1971 CENSUS OF CANADA, BULL. 1.4-3, TABLE

more than aged persons. Such a trend would halt the process of population aging at least temporarily. Similarly, differences between the age structures of two populations may be partially explained by the corresponding differential mortality between these two populations. It has been established, however, that the effect of mortality on differential age structure among populations is usually small, and the issue, therefore, is not pursued here further.

The significance of emigration as a determinant of age structure may be inferred from the foregoing discussion on immigration. Canadian emigration could prove particularly significant with regard to the pre-depression years. However, registration data on Canadian emigrants are available neither by ethnicity nor for the total population. Analyses of the impact of emigration on the age pyramid of Canada's Jewish population necessitate indirect estimation methods which are beyond the scope of this paper.

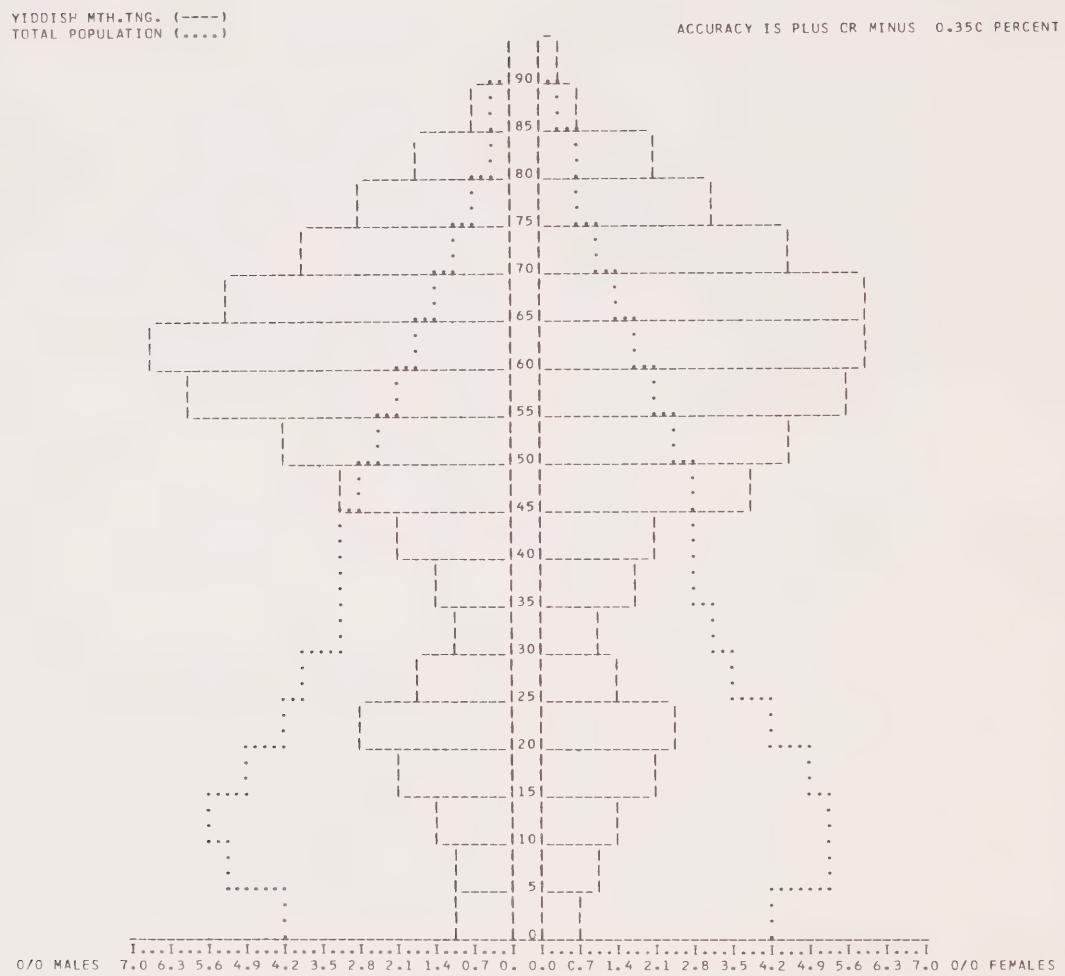
#### 4.2 The Population Reporting Yiddish as Mother Tongue and as Language of the Home

The age structures of the two 'Yiddish groups' in 1971 demonstrate an extreme case of population aging. For example, the aged-to-child ratio of the population reporting Yiddish as language of the home was 16 times higher than the national mean: 4.33, compared with 0.27 (Table 3, Col. 11). Historical data on the Canadian population reporting Yiddish as mother tongue\* reveal that the pace of this aging has been accelerating since 1931. The main determinants of this process are the abatement of Yiddish-speaking immigration, on the one hand, and the adoption by the Jewish population of English as mother tongue, on the other hand (Yam, 1973, Sections 3.4 and 3.5). As noted in Section 3 above, this process of population aging also explains the low sex ratio of the two 'Yiddish groups'.

In Figures 3 to 5 the 1971 age pyramid of the population reporting Yiddish as mother tongue is compared with the pyramids of the total population, the Jewish ethnic group and the population reporting Yiddish as language of the home. The first of these charts, Figure 3, emphasizes the extent of the aging process to which the 'Yiddish groups' were subject. Thus, the age structure of the population reporting Yiddish as mother tongue displayed a diamond-shaped profile, rather

\* Data on language of the home were compiled in the 1971 Census for the first time.

FIGURE 3 - AGE PYRAMIDS OF THE TOTAL POPULATION AND OF THE POPULATION REPORTING YIDDISH AS MOTHER TONGUE, CANADA, 1971



SOURCE: 1971 CENSUS OF CANADA, BULL. 1.4-5, TABLE 10.

than a pyramidal one. Particularly conspicuous is the concentration in the age groups above 50, a fact which explains the exceptionally high median age of this 'Yiddish group': 57.1 years.

The pyramids corresponding to the Jewish ethnic group and to the population reporting Yiddish as mother tongue are compared in Figure 4. The profiles of the two pyramids are similar, as evident from the contracted base (along the age range 0-4 to 20-24), from the exceptionally narrow center (along the age range 25-29 to 40-44), and from the overly weighted apex (particularly in the range 50-54 to 60-64). The intensity of these patterns, however, is much greater in the pyramid of the population reporting Yiddish as mother tongue. The following percentage distributions illustrate this point:

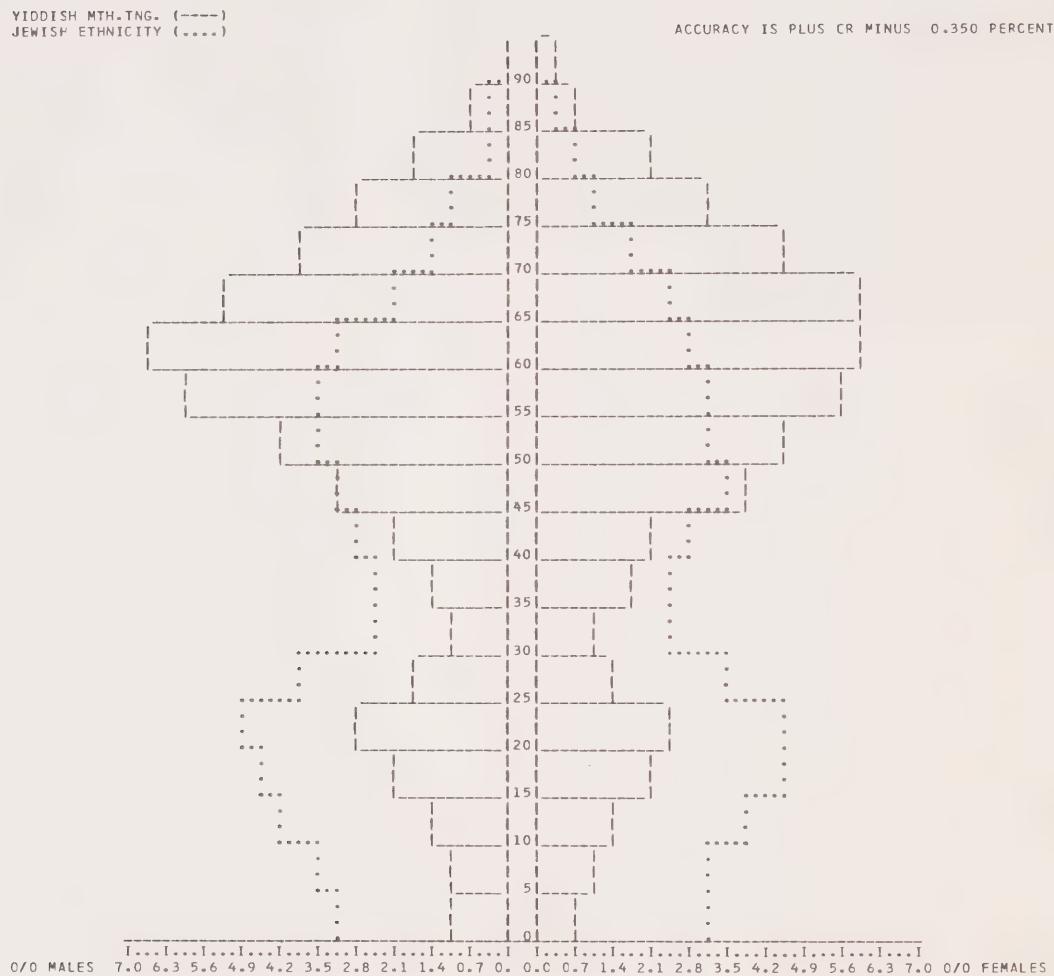
Age group (1)	Canada total (2)	Jewish ethnicity (3)	Yiddish as mother tongue (4)	Yiddish as language of the home (5)
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-24	48.1	39.6	15.7	18.0
25-44	25.1	22.8	13.2	12.2
45+	26.8	37.6	71.1	69.8
Thereof 50-64	12.9	19.5	33.0	28.6

The comparison between the pyramids of the two 'Yiddish groups' (Figure 5) indicates that the trends noted above with regard to the population reporting Yiddish as mother tongue were experienced with even more intensity by the population reporting Yiddish as language of the home. This is also reflected in the difference in median ages: 57.1 versus 57.6, respectively.

##### 5. NUPTIALITY AND MARITAL STATUS

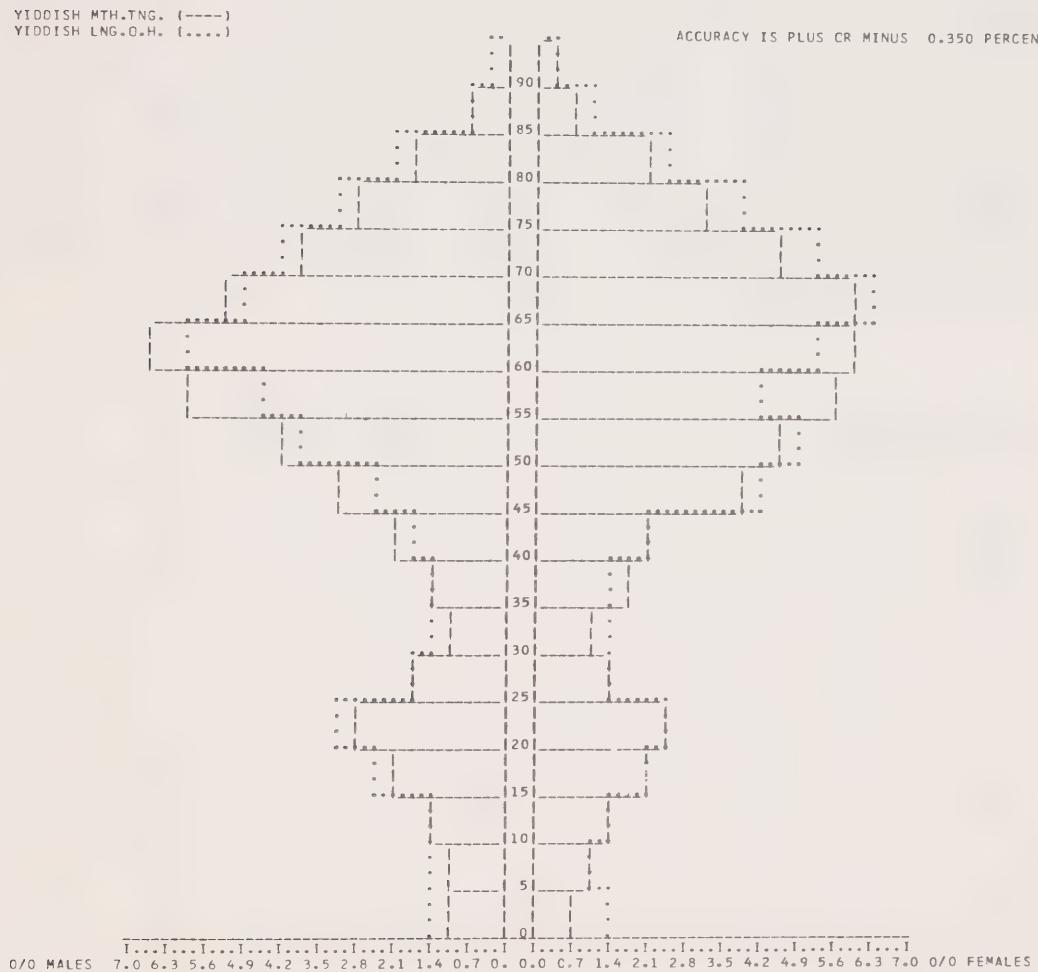
From the viewpoint of examining the demographic trends of a given population, the distribution by age, sex and marital status is important primarily because of the light it sheds on the nuptiality patterns of the population studied.

FIGURE 4 - AGE PYRAMIDS OF THE JEWISH ETHNIC GROUP AND OF THE POPULATION REPORTING YIDDISH AS MOTHER TONGUE, CANADA, 1971



SOURCES: (1) 1971 CENSUS OF CANADA, BULL. 1.4-3, TABLE 4.  
(2) 1971 CENSUS OF CANADA, BULL. 1.4-5, TABLE 10.

FIGURE 5 - AGE PYRAMIDS OF THE POPULATION REPORTING YIDDISH AS LANGUAGE OF THE HOME AND OF THE POPULATION REPORTING YIDDISH AS MOTHER TONGUE, CANADA, 1971



SOURCE: 1971 CENSUS OF CANADA, BULL. 1.4-5, TABLE 10.

For this reason the following discussion will refer mainly to nuptiality indicators (Table 6), rather than to the detailed data on the distribution by age, sex and marital status (Table 5). Also, owing to the fundamental differences between the sexes with regard to basic nuptiality characteristics (e.g., age at first marriage), the data for each sex are tabulated and discussed separately.

The differences between the Jewish ethnic group and the Jewish religious denomination with regard to nuptiality were found to be minor. The following discussions, therefore, refer to the 'Jewish population' without the qualifications 'by religion' and 'by ethnicity'; the figures cited are arithmetic means based on the data for both ethnicity and religion.

### 5.1 Age at Marriage, Propensity to Marry and Implications vis-à-vis Fertility\*

The mean age at first marriage (MAM), as derived from the 1971 Census data, was 26.1 years for Jewish males and 23.4 years for Jewish females (Table 6, Col. 6 and 10). These MAM's were noticeably higher than the MAM's for the other major ethnic and religious groups, and approximately 1½ years above the national figures of 24.4 for males and 22.0 for females. The probability of ever marrying (PEM), as derived from the 1971 Census data, was 93.0% for Jewish males and 96.0% for Jewish females. These PEM's were higher than the corresponding PEM's for most of the other major ethnic and religious groups reported in Table 6, and higher than the national figures of 91.1% for males and 92.6% for females.

Studies of nuptiality trends in Jewish communities throughout the world have revealed a pattern of early and universal marriage (Yam, 1967, Section 23). The relatively high PEM of the Canadian Jewish population conforms to this pattern but the relatively high MAM constitutes an interesting departure. Preliminary

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\* For methodological notes on the terms and measures used in the subsequent discussions, see Appendix, Section 8.2.

TABLE 5 - THE TOTAL AND THE JEWISH ADULT POPULATIONS BY AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS, CANADA, 1971:  
(A) ABSOLUTE NUMBERS, AND (B) PERCENTAGES

AGE	ALL ETHNIC GROUPS					JEWISH ETHNIC GROUP				
	TOTAL (1)	SINGLE (2)	MARRIED (3)	WIDOWED (4)	DIVORCED (5)	TOTAL (6)	SINGLE (7)	MARRIED (8)	WIDOWED (9)	DIVORCED (10)
<b>(A) - ABSOLUTE NUMBERS</b>										
MALES										
TOTAL	7,540,465	2,377,585	4,883,355	198,200	81,330	117,155	35,425	76,665	3,290	1,775
15-19	1,075,000	1,057,135	16,125	1,375	355	13,700	13,540	110	45	5
20-24	943,035	636,485	302,580	1,545	2,425	14,795	11,790	2,945	20	40
25-29	802,550	204,665	588,930	1,690	7,265	11,035	3,885	7,020	20	110
30-34	661,870	88,320	562,455	1,765	9,340	7,450	1,140	6,090	30	190
35-39	645,395	65,230	566,815	2,880	10,470	7,230	710	6,290	30	200
40-44	641,870	61,000	564,910	4,665	11,300	8,210	710	7,205	50	245
45-49	613,580	56,085	539,480	7,430	10,575	9,735	750	8,675	85	225
50-54	520,080	45,065	456,115	9,900	9,000	9,890	640	8,835	170	245
55-59	472,380	43,610	406,970	14,380	7,390	10,250	720	9,110	215	205
60-64	382,160	36,755	321,110	18,865	5,425	9,485	610	8,355	375	145
65+	782,570	83,220	557,850	133,700	7,785	15,370	920	12,035	2,250	165
FEMALES										
TOTAL	7,649,035	1,905,805	4,875,945	763,930	103,355	117,765	26,655	74,730	14,045	2,335
15-19	1,037,695	959,915	75,285	1,765	725	13,250	12,875	355	15	5
20-24	942,860	407,825	526,650	2,620	5,765	13,760	7,590	6,045	20	105
25-29	782,825	119,785	646,840	3,750	12,450	10,270	1,815	8,130	45	280
30-34	649,175	58,720	567,715	5,455	13,280	7,330	520	6,500	45	265
35-39	620,820	44,810	552,870	9,855	13,285	7,515	360	6,825	80	250
40-44	620,085	42,905	547,060	17,000	13,115	8,605	355	7,740	235	275
45-49	624,640	43,450	537,170	31,120	12,905	10,575	390	9,495	460	230
50-54	535,340	41,480	434,980	48,730	10,145	9,850	445	8,420	775	210
55-59	481,650	43,370	359,150	70,915	8,210	9,680	615	7,580	1,205	280
60-64	396,575	40,625	259,550	90,690	5,715	8,625	615	5,910	1,920	180
65+	961,370	102,915	368,685	482,030	7,765	18,270	1,055	7,720	9,235	260
<b>(B) - PERCENTAGES</b>										
MALES										
TOTAL	100.0	31.5	64.8	2.6	1.1	100.0	30.2	65.5	2.8	1.5
15-19	100.0	98.3	1.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.8	0.8	0.3	0.0
20-24	100.0	67.5	32.1	0.2	0.3	100.0	79.7	19.9	0.1	0.3
25-29	100.0	25.5	73.4	0.2	0.9	100.0	35.2	63.6	0.2	1.0
30-34	100.0	13.3	85.0	0.3	1.4	100.0	15.3	81.7	0.4	2.6
35-39	100.0	10.1	87.8	0.4	1.6	100.0	9.8	87.0	0.4	2.8
40-44	100.0	9.5	88.0	0.7	1.8	100.0	8.7	87.8	0.6	3.0
45-49	100.0	9.1	87.9	1.2	1.7	100.0	7.7	89.1	0.9	2.3
50-54	100.0	8.7	87.7	1.9	1.7	100.0	6.5	89.3	1.7	2.5
55-59	100.0	9.2	86.2	3.0	1.6	100.0	7.0	88.9	2.1	2.0
60-64	100.0	9.6	84.0	4.9	1.4	100.0	6.4	88.1	4.0	1.5
65+	100.0	10.6	71.3	17.1	1.0	100.0	6.0	78.3	14.6	1.1
FEMALES										
TOTAL	100.0	24.9	63.7	10.0	1.3	100.0	22.6	63.5	11.9	2.0
15-19	100.0	92.5	7.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	97.2	2.7	0.1	0.0
20-24	100.0	43.3	55.9	0.3	0.6	100.0	55.2	43.9	0.2	0.8
25-29	100.0	15.3	82.6	0.5	1.6	100.0	17.7	79.2	0.4	2.7
30-34	100.0	9.1	88.0	0.9	2.1	100.0	7.1	88.7	0.6	3.6
35-39	100.0	7.2	89.0	1.6	2.1	100.0	4.8	90.8	1.1	3.3
40-44	100.0	6.9	88.2	2.7	2.1	100.0	4.1	90.0	2.7	3.2
45-49	100.0	7.0	86.0	5.0	2.1	100.0	3.7	89.8	4.4	2.2
50-54	100.0	7.7	81.3	9.1	1.9	100.0	4.5	85.5	7.9	2.1
55-59	100.0	9.0	74.6	14.7	1.7	100.0	6.4	78.3	12.5	2.9
60-64	100.0	10.2	65.5	22.9	1.4	100.0	7.1	68.5	22.3	2.1
65+	100.0	10.7	38.3	50.1	0.8	100.0	5.8	42.3	50.6	1.4

TABLE 6 - NUPTIALITY INDICATORS DERIVED FROM CENSUS DATA, SELECTED POPULATION GROUPS BY ETHNICITY AND RELIGION, CANADA, 1971

INDICATOR	CANADA TOTAL (1)	SELECTED ETHNIC GROUPS					--SELECTED RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS--				
		BRITISH (2)	FRENCH (3)	GERMAN (4)	ITALIAN (5)	JEWISH (6)	ROMAN CATHOLIC (7)	UNITED CHURCH (8)	ANGLICAN (9)	JEWISH (10)	
MALES											
<b>CRUDE % BY MARITAL STATUS</b>											
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
SINGLE	31.5	30.5	35.5	26.9	26.7	30.2	34.6	28.3	28.7	29.7	
MARRIED	64.8	65.2	61.6	69.7	71.3	65.4	62.4	68.0	66.7	66.0	
WIDOWED	2.6	2.9	2.4	1.6	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.6	3.3	2.9	
DIVORCED	1.1	1.3	0.5	1.3	0.5	1.5	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.5	
<b>STANDARDIZED % BY MARITAL STATUS</b>											
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
SINGLE	31.2	30.1	32.8	28.9	29.1	32.7	32.5	28.4	29.4	32.7	
MARRIED	64.9	65.7	63.7	67.5	67.7	63.3	63.8	67.9	66.3	63.5	
WIDOWED	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.4	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.4	
DIVORCED	1.1	1.3	0.6	1.2	0.5	1.5	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.5	
<b>SYNTHETIC INDICES OF NUPTIALITY</b>											
MAM	24.4	24.1	24.6	23.9	24.9	26.1	24.5	24.0	24.2	26.1	
PEM	91.1	91.7	89.5	92.6	95.3	92.9	89.7	93.5	92.9	93.1	
FEMALES											
<b>CRUDE % BY MARITAL STATUS</b>											
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
SINGLE	24.9	23.4	30.4	20.5	18.8	22.6	28.7	21.7	21.5	22.1	
MARRIED	63.7	63.2	60.8	68.7	73.6	63.5	62.2	65.5	63.9	63.9	
WIDOWED	10.0	11.7	8.1	9.1	7.0	11.9	8.3	11.2	12.7	12.1	
DIVORCED	1.3	1.7	0.6	1.7	0.7	2.0	0.8	1.6	1.9	1.9	
<b>STANDARDIZED % BY MARITAL STATUS</b>											
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
SINGLE	25.2	24.1	29.2	22.2	20.0	25.6	27.7	22.7	23.5	25.5	
MARRIED	64.0	64.7	61.2	66.9	69.0	63.3	62.3	66.3	64.8	63.7	
WIDOWED	9.4	9.5	8.9	9.3	10.4	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.8	9.0	
DIVORCED	1.4	1.7	0.6	1.6	0.6	2.0	0.8	1.6	1.9	1.9	
<b>% OF CHILDBEARING YEARS PASSED IN EACH MARITAL STATUS</b>											
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
SINGLE	25.9	24.5	29.5	23.0	20.9	27.1	27.9	23.0	24.2	26.9	
MARRIED	71.0	72.0	68.0	73.9	77.1	69.3	69.5	73.6	72.1	69.7	
WIDOWED	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.3	
DIVORCED	1.5	2.0	0.8	1.7	0.7	2.3	0.9	1.9	2.2	2.1	
<b>SYNTHETIC INDICES OF NUPTIALITY</b>											
MAM	22.0	21.8	22.2	21.4	21.0	23.4	22.0	21.7	21.9	23.4	
PEM	92.6	93.6	88.8	94.3	95.4	95.9	90.1	95.1	94.3	96.2	

STANDARDIZATION BASED ON THE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF CANADA'S TOTAL POPULATION, 1971 (BOTH SEXES TOGETHER).

MAM = MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE.

PEM = PROPORTION EVER MARRIED.

FOR DEFINITION OF THESE AND OTHER TERMS USED IN THE TABLE, SEE APPENDIX, SECTION 8.2.

SOURCE - 1971 CENSUS OF CANADA, UNPUBLISHED TABULATIONS.

examinations of cross-classifications by age, sex, marital status and nativity do not seem to shed light on this phenomenon, and further explanatory analyses are warranted.

The implications of the nuptiality patterns described above vis-à-vis fertility are of special significance, given the decisive role of marital fertility in determining population growth. The model applied in this study shows that an 'average woman' in the Jewish population would spend about 27% of her childbearing years (ages 15-49) as single, 69½% as married and 3½% as either widowed or divorced. These figures are very close to those computed for Canada's total population (26%, 71% and 3%, respectively), implying that differential nuptiality patterns are not likely to explain why the natality levels of the Jewish population are considerably lower than those of the total population (Yam, forthcoming).

### 5.2 Distribution by Marital Status

The standardized distributions of the total and the Jewish populations by marital status (Table 6) indicate that in 1971 the proportion of single and divorced persons among Jews (of either sex) was relatively high, while the proportion of married and widowed persons was relatively low. Thus, the standardized proportions of married males were 64.9% for Canada's population as a whole, compared with 63.4% for the Jewish population. The corresponding standardized proportions of married females were 64.0% and 63.5%, respectively. Evidently, the differences between the Jewish and the total population were quite small.

The fact that in comparison with the total population, the Jewish group comprised a higher proportion of single persons and a slightly lower proportion of married persons may be explained by the relatively higher age at marriage of the Jewish population (Section 5.1). The comparatively low proportion of widowed persons in the Jewish population may be explained in part by differential mortality: lower levels of mortality among Jews have been noted in several demographic studies (e.g., Spiegelman, 1948; Yam, 1967, Section 13.2). The relatively high proportion of divorced persons

in the Jewish population is affected by the mores and attitudes concerning divorce. This factor is particularly pertinent when the standardized proportion of divorced persons among Jews (males: 1.5%, females: 1.9% is compared with the corresponding proportion of the French ethnic group (0.6% of either sex) or the Catholic denomination (males: 0.7%, females: 0.8%). It should be borne in mind, however, that the proportions of widowed and divorced persons in the Jewish population involve small absolute numbers and may be subject to a considerable margin of error (see Appendix, Section 8.1).

## 6. LANGUAGE CHARACTERISTICS\*

### 6.1 Mother Tongue

The main mother tongue reported by Canada's Jewish ethnic group in 1971 was English (Part A of Tables 7 and 8). The proportion of Jews reporting English as mother tongue (69.7%) exceeded both the national mean (60.1%) and the proportion among the major Canadian ethnic groups other than British, i.e., French (10.4%), German (61.7%), Italian (25.1%), Ukrainian (48.5%) and Dutch (61.7%).\*\* Next to English, the mother tongues most prevalent among Canada's Jews were Yiddish (16.6% of the Jewish ethnic group) and French (3.8%). The balance of the Jewish population (10.0%) reported as mother tongue numerous other languages, the main ones being (by rank order): Hungarian (2.5%) Polish (1.8%) and German (1.6%). These data reflect a major departure from the 1931 distribution, according to which Yiddish was the mother tongue of 95% of the Jewish ethnic group (Table 2). The decline of Yiddish as mother tongue notwithstanding, the Jewish population in 1971 still exceeded the national mean with regard to the proportion of persons whose mother tongue 'corresponded to their ethnicity'.

\* The analysis in this section refers solely to data by ethnicity. Comparable data by religious denomination have not been published. In Section 6, 'major ethnic groups' refers to all the groups whose 1971 population exceeded 250,000 persons. The list, by rank order, includes: British, French, German, Italian, Ukrainian, Dutch, Scandinavian, Polish, Native Indian and Eskimo, and Jewish.

\*\* These data are quoted from the introductory table in Canada (1974f).

TABLE 7 - THE TOTAL POPULATION AND THE JEWISH ETHNIC GROUP BY SEX AND LANGUAGE, CANADA, 1971: ABSOLUTE NUMBERS AND SEX RATIOS

LANGUAGE	- BOTH SEXES -		- - - MALES - - -		- - FEMALE S - -		- SEX RATIOS -	
	TOTAL (1)	JEWISH (2)	TOTAL (3)	JEWISH (4)	TOTAL (5)	JEWISH (6)	TOTAL (7)	JEWISH (8)
<b>A - MOTHER TONGUE</b>								
TOTAL	21,568,310	296,945	10,804,125	149,245	10,764,180	147,700	1003.7	1010.5
ENGLISH	12,967,445	206,950	6,461,795	104,970	6,505,650	101,980	993.3	1029.3
FRENCH	5,792,710	11,215	2,882,360	5,420	2,910,350	5,800	990.4	934.5
CORRESPONDING TO ETHNICITY	1,977,550	49,175	1,028,620	24,145	948,930	25,030	1084.6	964.6
OTHER	830,605	29,605	431,350	14,710	399,260	14,890	1080.4	987.9
<b>B - LANGUAGE OF THE HOME</b>								
TOTAL	21,568,310	296,945	10,804,125	149,245	10,764,180	147,700	1003.7	1010.5
ENGLISH	14,446,235	249,135	7,243,160	126,190	7,203,675	122,945	1005.6	1026.4
FRENCH	5,546,025	10,000	2,762,610	5,060	2,783,415	4,945	992.5	1023.3
CORRESPONDING TO ETHNICITY	1,106,475	25,125	561,790	11,925	544,680	13,200	1031.4	903.4
OTHER	469,575	12,690	236,565	6,075	233,010	6,615	1015.3	918.4
<b>C - OFFICIAL LANGUAGE</b>								
TOTAL	21,568,310	296,945	10,804,125	149,245	10,764,180	147,700	1003.7	1010.5
ENGLISH ONLY	14,469,540	220,770	7,274,160	108,650	7,195,380	112,120	1010.9	969.1
FRENCH ONLY	3,879,255	4,175	1,819,220	1,795	2,060,035	2,370	883.1	757.4
ENGLISH & FRENCH	2,900,155	69,275	1,579,850	37,715	1,320,305	31,560	1196.6	1195.0
NEITHER ENGLISH NOR FRENCH	319,360	2,725	130,900	1,075	188,460	1,650	694.6	651.5

FOR THE JEWISH POPULATION, THE MOTHER TONGUE AND LANGUAGE OF THE HOME \*CORRESPONDING TO ETHNICITY\* ARE CONSIDERED TO BE YIDDISH.

SEX RATIO = MALES PER 1,000 FEMALES.

SOURCE - 1971 CENSUS OF CANADA, BULL. 1.4-8, TABLE 22.

TABLE 8 - THE TOTAL POPULATION AND THE JEWISH ETHNIC GROUP BY SEX AND LANGUAGE, CANADA, 1971:  
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

LANGUAGE	- BOTH SEXES -		- - - MALES - - -		- - FEMALE S - -			
	TOTAL (1)	JEWISH (2)	TOTAL (3)	JEWISH (4)	TOTAL (5)	JEWISH (6)		
<b>A - MOTHER TONGUE</b>								
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
ENGLISH	60.1	69.7	59.8	70.3	60.4	69.0		
FRENCH	26.9	3.8	26.7	3.6	27.0	3.9		
CORRESPONDING TO ETHNICITY	9.2	16.6	9.5	16.2	8.3	16.9		
OTHER	3.9	10.0	4.0	9.9	3.1	10.1		
<b>B - LANGUAGE OF THE HOME</b>								
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
ENGLISH	67.0	83.9	67.0	84.6	66.9	83.2		
FRENCH	25.7	3.4	25.6	3.4	25.9	3.3		
CORRESPONDING TO ETHNICITY	5.1	8.5	5.2	8.0	5.1	8.9		
OTHER	2.2	4.3	2.2	4.1	2.2	4.5		
<b>C - OFFICIAL LANGUAGE</b>								
ST								
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
ENGLISH ONLY	67.1	74.3	67.3	72.8	66.8	75.9		
FRENCH ONLY	18.0	1.4	16.8	1.2	19.1	1.6		
ENGLISH & FRENCH	13.4	23.3	14.6	25.3	12.3	21.4		
NEITHER ENGLISH NOR FRENCH	1.5	0.2	1.2	0.7	1.8	1.1		

FOR THE JEWISH POPULATION, THE MOTHER TONGUE AND LANGUAGE OF THE HOME \*CORRESPONDING TO ETHNICITY\* ARE CONSIDERED TO BE YIDDISH.

SOURCE - 1971 CENSUS OF CANADA, BULL. 1.4-8, TABLE 22.

It will be noted, finally that the differences between the sexes with regard to the distribution of the Jewish population by mother tongue are negligible.

#### 6.2 Language of the Home

In 1971, the proportion of the Canadian population reporting English as language of the home, 67.0%, was noticeably higher than the proportion reporting English as mother tongue, 60.1% (Part B of Tables 7 and 8). The opposite applies to each of the other three language categories (i.e., 'French', 'corresponding to ethnicity' and 'other'). For example, 26.9% of the Canadian population reported French as mother tongue, compared with only 25.7% who reported French as language of the home. These data reflect a (net) trend towards English on the part of persons whose mother tongue is other than English.

The same trends apply also to the Jewish population, but the degree of adoption of English is much more pronounced. For example, 83.9% of the Jewish population reported English as language of the home, compared with only 69.7% who reported English as mother tongue; in the total population, as noted above, the corresponding proportions were 67.0% and 60.1%, respectively. Stated otherwise, in the Jewish population 120.4 persons reported English as language of the home per 100 who reported English as mother tongue, while in the total population the corresponding figure was only 111.4 per 100. As to French and Yiddish, these were reported as language of the home by 10,000 and 25,100 Jews, respectively, and as mother tongue by 11,200 and 49,200 Jews, respectively. These data corroborate the statement that the general trend among Canada's Jews is to adopt English.

#### 6.3 Official Language

In 1971, ability to speak English was reported by the vast majority of the Jewish population in Canada. This finding conforms to the trend among the major Canadian ethnic groups except for the French. Thus, 'English only' or 'English and French' was reported as official language by 80% of the total population, 40% of

the French, 98% of the Jewish, and between 77% and 100% of the other major ethnic groups (Canada, 1974f, introductory table). On the other hand, the bilingual component of the Jewish population was exceptionally large compared with that of the major ethnic groups other than the French. The proportion reporting ability to speak both English and French was 13% for the total Canadian population, 32% for the French, 23% for the Jewish and between 3% and 14% for the other major ethnic groups. The relatively high proportion of bilingual persons in the Jewish population may be attributed to the fact that about four out of every ten Jews in Canada reside in Quebec, and are thus exposed to French in the course of daily affairs. The hypothesis that this exposure occurs particularly in the course of one's work, and the fact that labour force participation rates are higher for males than for females, provide an explanation for the remarkably high sex ratio of the bilingual component of the Jewish population: 1,195, compared with 1,010 for the total Jewish population. A similar finding also applies to the population of all ethnic groups, the sex ratio of the bilingual component being 1,197, compared with 1,004 for the total population.

Also of interest is the fact that 2,725 Jews, or approximately 1% of the Jewish population reported in 1971 inability to speak either English or French. This compares with about 1½% for the total population.

#### 7. SELECTED ETHNICITY - RELIGION DIFFERENTIALS

According to the edit-procedures of the 1971 Census of Canada (see Appendix, Section 8.1), a person who reported his religion as Jewish was classified *ipso facto* as belonging to the Jewish ethnic group. In addition to this group, the census tables also report a group of about 21,000 persons who defined themselves as Jews by ethnicity but not by religion (see Section 2 and Table 1). The following paragraphs review selected demographic characteristics of the latter group, in comparison with those of the total Jewish ethnic group and the total Jewish religious denomination.

The distribution by religion of the Jewish ethnic group indicates that of the 20,920 persons whose religion was reported as other than Jewish, 9,755 were classified as adherents of no religion, and 11,165 as adherents of specific denominations, e.g., Roman Catholics - 3,340, United Church - 2,075, Anglicans - 1,705, Lutherans - 465, and Presbyterians - 435. These 11,165 persons may be classified into two major categories: (i) persons who converted their religion, and (ii) persons who were born to fathers of Jewish ethnicity but who were brought up in a religion other than Jewish. No figures on the relative weight of these two categories are available, but certain generalizations may be inferred from the data by sex, if one accepts the assumption that category (ii) is not sex-selective. In other words, while sex differentials with regard to conversion cannot be ruled out *a priori*, it may be assumed that the sex ratio of persons born to Jewish fathers but raised in a non-Jewish religion is close to the sex ratio of the Jewish ethnic group as a whole. Therefore, if the sex ratio of categories (i) and (ii) combined differs significantly from that of the total Jewish population, the difference should be attributed to persons who converted their religion.

In 1971, the sex ratios of the Jewish ethnic group indicated considerable differences by religious denomination (Table 1). On the one hand, the group classified as Jewish by religion showed a balanced sex composition, the sex ratio of 1,002 being close to that of the total Jewish ethnic group, 1,010; on the other hand, the group reporting 'no religion' (sex ratio of 1,448) was heavily male-dominant\*, while the group reporting specific denominations other than Jewish (sex ratio of 915) was female-dominant. On the basis of the assumptions spelled out in the preceding paragraph, one may infer from these data that conversion was the main contributor to the latter group.

The age structure of the Jewish ethnic group differed only marginally from that of the Jewish religious denomination (Table 4). Each of the quinquennial age groups between 0-4 and 40-44 comprised a slightly higher proportion of Jews by ethnicity than by religion, the converse statement applying to each of the

\* The sex ratio of Canada's total population reporting 'no religion' was also very high: 1,524.

quinquennial age groups between 45-49 and 85+. In the entire age span 0-44 one finds 62.4% of the Jewish population by ethnicity, compared with 61.2% of the Jewish population by religion. These data suggest that the component of the Jewish ethnic group reporting Jewish religion was characterized by an older age structure than the component reporting a specific denomination other than Jewish. This finding is illustrated by the following age distributions:

Age group (1)	Ethnicity Jewish, religion Jewish (2)	Ethnicity Jewish, religion not Jewish (3)
(All ages) .....	100.0%	100.0%
Children (0-14) .....	20.6%	24.9%
Young adults (15-29)..	25.1%	34.4%
Older adults (30-64)..	42.5%	35.0%
Aged persons (65+) ...	11.8%	5.7%

Note: The data in Col. (3) include 'no religion'. These figures were obtained by subtracting the data (by age) on the Jewish religious denomination from the data (by age) on the Jewish ethnic group. See Appendix, Section 8.1.

## 8. APPENDIX

### 8.1 The Data

The 1971 Census data which are presented and discussed in this paper were compiled from returns to two census questionnaires: a 'short form' and a 'long form'. The 'short form', distributed to all Canadian households, included questions on date of birth, sex, marital status and mother tongue (the portion of this questionnaire dealing with these items is shown in Figure 6). The 'long form', distributed to a sample of 1/3 of the Canadian households, included questions on language of the home, official language, ethnicity and religion, in addition to all the questions of the 'short form' (a portion of the 'long form' dealing with the additional demographic items is shown in Figure 7). Since the 1971 Census adopted the system of self-enumeration (i.e., the onus of completing the census questionnaire was on the head of each household), it is important to examine the instructions provided with the questionnaires. For the variables discussed in

this paper the instructions were as follows (underlined words denote words which were italicized in the source);

Item 4\*, marital status:

" 'Now married' is to be marked for each person whose husband or wife is living, unless the couple are separated or divorce has been obtained; e.g. 'Now married' should be marked for the following:

- " (i) persons temporarily living apart because one person is employed elsewhere or is in the Armed Services;
- " (ii) persons living apart because one person is in a hospital or sanatorium.

" 'Separated' is to be marked for persons (whether or not legally separated) who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but have not obtained a divorce.

" 'Divorced' is to be marked for each person who has obtained a legal divorce and has not remarried."

Item 5, mother tongue:

" In this question you must understand the language you report. If you do not now understand the first language you learned, report the next one that you learned and still understand. For infants who have not learned to speak, report the language spoken most often in the home."

Item 15, ethnic group:

" Ethnic or cultural group refers to descent (through the father's side) and should not be confused with citizenship. Canadians belong to many ethnic or cultural groups - English, French, Irish, Scottish, German, Ukrainian, Jewish, Native Indian, Negro, Chinese, Lebanese, etc.

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\* The item numbers correspond to those printed on the questionnaires; see Figures 6 and 7.

FIGURE 6 - EXAMPLE OF A PORTION OF THE 1971 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE (DEMOGRAPHIC ITEMS COMMON TO THE 'SHORT FORM' AND THE 'LONG FORM')

FIGURE 7 - EXAMPLE OF A PORTION OF THE 1971 'LONG FORM' QUESTIONNAIRE (SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC ITEMS)

NAME OF PERSON 1		21. Are you 15 years of age or older (i.e., born before June 1, 1956) ?		22. For PERSONS ever married: What was the date of your first marriage? Mark circles for month, decade and year.	
Complete pages 6 and 7 for Person 1		<input type="radio"/> No → End here for this person <input type="radio"/> Yes → Continue below		Month      Decade      Year Jan.      July      188—      0 <input type="radio"/> Feb.      Aug.      189—      0 <input type="radio"/> Mar.      Sept.      190—      1 <input type="radio"/> Apr.      Oct.      191—      3 <input type="radio"/> May      Nov.      192—      4 <input type="radio"/> June      Dec.      193—      5 <input type="radio"/> 194—      6 <input type="radio"/> 195—      7 <input type="radio"/> 196—      8 <input type="radio"/> 197—      9	
11. Where were you born? If born IN Canada, mark the province then SKIP TO QUESTION 13.		22. Where did you attend your HIGHEST grade of elementary or secondary school?		23. How many years of schooling have you had since secondary school?	
Nfld. <input type="radio"/> N.S. <input type="radio"/> Ont. <input checked="" type="radio"/> Men. <input type="radio"/> Alta. <input type="radio"/> Yukon P.E.I. <input type="radio"/> N.B. <input type="radio"/> Sask. <input type="radio"/> B.C. <input type="radio"/> N.W.T.		<input type="radio"/> This province      Other province (specify) _____ <input type="radio"/> Outside Canada <input type="radio"/> No schooling		None      1      2      3      4      5      6+ University <input type="radio"/> Other (See Instruction Booklet.) <input type="radio"/> None      1      2      3+	
Otherwise, mark country according to present boundaries.					
U.K. <input type="radio"/> Poland Germany <input type="radio"/> Rep. of Ireland Italy <input type="radio"/> U.S.A.      Other, write here _____					
12. If born OUTSIDE Canada, in what period did you first immigrate to Canada?					
<input type="radio"/> Before 1931 <input type="radio"/> 1956–1960 <input type="radio"/> 1967–1968 1931–1945 <input type="radio"/> 1961–1964 <input type="radio"/> 1969 1946–1950 <input type="radio"/> 1965 <input type="radio"/> 1970 1951–1955 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1966 <input type="radio"/> 1971					
13. Were your PARENTS born IN Canada?				24. Do you have a university degree, certificate or diploma? Mark highest academic qualification.	
<input type="radio"/> Both <input type="radio"/> Mother only <input type="radio"/> Neither <input type="radio"/> Father only				<input type="radio"/> No university degree, certificate or diploma <input type="radio"/> Yes, a university certificate or diploma (below Bachelor level) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Bachelor degree <input type="radio"/> Yes, First Professional degree <input type="radio"/> Yes, a Master's or equivalent, or earned Doctorate (e.g., P.B.Ed., Ed.D.)	
14. Of what country are you a CITIZEN?				25. Have you EVER COMPLETED a full-time vocational course of three months or longer? Do not include university or high school courses.	
Canada <input type="radio"/> U.S.A. U.K.      Other, write here _____				<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes, apprenticeship course <input type="radio"/> No → GO TO QUESTION 26 <input type="radio"/> Yes, other full-time vocational	
15. To what ethnic or cultural group did you or your ancestor (on the male side) belong on coming to this continent?				(a) Describe course or apprenticeship of longest duration (e.g., auto mechanic, chemical technology, drafting, commercial art, X-ray technician, accounting, barbering . . .)	
English <input type="radio"/> Native Indian <input type="radio"/> Polish French <input type="radio"/> Band <input type="radio"/> Scottish German <input type="radio"/> Native Indian <input type="radio"/> Ukrainian <input type="radio"/> Irish <input type="radio"/> Non-band Italian <input type="radio"/> Netherlands Jewish <input type="radio"/> Norwegian				(b) How long was this course or apprenticeship? <input type="radio"/> 3–5 months <input type="radio"/> 1–2 years <input type="radio"/> 6–12 months <input type="radio"/> 2–3 years <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> More than 3 years	
16. What is your religion?				(c) When did you complete this course or apprenticeship? <input type="radio"/> Before 1946 <input type="radio"/> 1956–1960 <input type="radio"/> 1966–1968 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1946–1955 <input type="radio"/> 1961–1965 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1969–1971	
17. What language do you MOST OFTEN speak at home now?				26. Where did you live 5 years ago, on June 1, 1966?	
English <input type="radio"/> Magyar <input type="radio"/> French <input type="radio"/> Netherlands German <input type="radio"/> Polish Indian <input type="radio"/> Ukrainian Italian <input type="radio"/> Yiddish				<input type="radio"/> Same dwelling → SKIP TO QUESTION 28 <input type="radio"/> Same city, town, village or municipality (not same dwelling) <input type="radio"/> Outside of Canada <input type="radio"/> Different city, town, village or municipality in Canada, give its name _____  City, town, village, municipality, etc.	
18. Can you speak English or French well enough to conduct a conversation? (See Instruction Booklet.)				County      Province	
<input type="radio"/> English only <input type="radio"/> Both English and French <input type="radio"/> French only <input type="radio"/> Neither English nor French				<b>IMPORTANT:</b> If outside city or town limit, specify name of suburban municipality and not of city or town.	
19. Have you attended school or university since last September?				27. How many times have you MOVED from one Canadian city, town, village or municipality to another since June 1, 1966? Count moving away and returning to the same place as moves.	
Yes, full-time <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes, part-time, day or evening				None      2      4 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 5 or more	
20. What is the HIGHEST grade or year of elementary or secondary school you ever attended? (See Instruction Booklet.)				PN      ●	
<input type="radio"/> No schooling      Elementory or secondary (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13				C	
<input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/>					

" Use as guide if applicable in your case:

- " 1. The language you spoke on first coming to this continent, if you were born outside of Canada.
- " 2. If born in Canada, the language spoken by your ancestor on the male side when he came here"\*

Item 16, religious denomination:

" Please give a specific denomination, if possible, even if you do not attend a place of worship. For infants and young children, report the religion in which they are being brought up."

Item 17, language of the home:

" If you speak two or more languages at home, report the one which, in your opinion, you use most frequently. If you live alone, report the language which you use most frequently in your daily routine."

Item 18, official language:

" Do not report a language studied at school unless you can conduct a conversation in it. By this we mean being able to carry on a conversation of some length on various topics."

It will be noted in connection with marital status, that in the census tables on marital status: (i) the category 'married' includes individuals who were either married or separated; and (ii) all persons below age 15 are classified as never-married (i.e., as 'single'), regardless of what they actually reported.

The fact that the data on most of the demographic variables were compiled on a sample basis implies that they are subject to sampling error, the magnitude of which may be determined by applying statistical sampling theory (see, for example, Deming, 1950 and Hansen et al, 1953). Forthcoming census publications

\* The following comment cited from Canada (1972), p. 6, is also of interest: "Strictly speaking, only Native Indians and Eskimos are indigenous to this continent. For this reason, the terms 'Canadian' and 'American' were not recognized as true indicators of a person's ethnic or cultural background, although they have been accepted where the person has insisted on being so designated. The entry 'Unknown' was accepted as valid for persons who, due to mixed ancestry or for other reasons, did not know the ethnic group from which they were descended."

will provide a measure called 'root mean square error' (RMSE) which will account for sampling error as well as response error and processing error (but not for coverage error - see Appendix in Yam, 1974a). When drawing conclusions from the census data, the reader should bear in mind that small absolute numbers involve relatively large errors. For example, the RMSE associated with an absolute number of 1,000 may well exceed 5%; loosely stated, this means that if the census figure is given as 1,000 the true figure is most likely to lie in the range 900 - 1,100 (not accounting for coverage error).

Another point to bear in mind concerns discrepancies in the data on the variables which are common to both the 'short form' and 'long form'. For example, the number of persons reporting Yiddish as mother tongue in 1971 was 49,890 according to the 100% enumeration (Canada, 1973c, Table 17), and 50,320 according to the 33.3% sample (Canada, 1974c, Table 10); other pertinent comparisons are shown in Table 9. The weighting procedures which were applied to the sampling data (Brackstone, 1971) attempted to minimize these gaps, but a certain degree of discrepancy is unavoidable.

Prior to being published, the census data were subject to (i) edit-procedures designed to introduce corrections for inconsistencies and non-response; and (ii) a random-rounding procedure designed to assure confidentiality. The edit-procedure most pertinent to this paper concerns the ethnicity of respondents who reported Jewish religion: regardless of the ethnic group marked on the questionnaire, these respondents were classified as Jewish by ethnicity. (With regard to imputation designed to correct for non-response, see Appendix in Yam, 1974a.) The random-rounding technique applies a probability schedule according to which every published number is rounded independently to either 0 or 5 (Murphy, 1972). For example, the numbers 43 and 57 may be published as 40 and 60, as 40 and 55, as 45 and 60, or as 45 and 55. The randomly-rounded total will be published in each case as 100, but the sum of the randomly-rounded numbers will vary from 95 to 105. Furthermore, if the original numbers correspond to males and females, respectively, the sex ratio obtained from the randomly-rounded figures may vary from 667 to 818, compared with the 'true' value of 754.

The foregoing discussion serves as yet another warning to avoid inference based on small absolute numbers. It also indicates that series derived by subtraction or addition of other series may involve compounding the errors of

TABLE 9 - COMPARISON OF SELECTED CENSUS DATA DERIVED FROM THE "SHORT FORM" WITH THOSE DERIVED FROM THE "LONG FORM"

POPULATION	* S H O R T   F O R M * - - -		* L O N G   F O R M * - - -	
	NO.	SOURCE	NO.	SOURCE
<b>CANADA, TOTAL</b>				
MALES	10,795,370	CANADA (1973C), TABLE 17	10,804,130	CANADA (1974C), TABLE 10
FEMALES	10,772,940	CANADA (1973C), TABLE 17	10,764,185	CANADA (1974C), TABLE 10
SEX RATIO	1002.1	COMPUTED	1003.7	COMPUTED
CHILDREN*	6,380,895	CANADA (1973E), TABLE 1	6,378,810	CANADA (1974C), TABLE 10
ADULTS*	13,443,005	CANADA (1973E), TABLE 1	13,445,555	CANADA (1974C), TABLE 10
AGED PERSONS*	1,744,410	CANADA (1973E), TABLE 1	1,743,935	CANADA (1974C), TABLE 10
MEDIAN AGE	26.26	YAM (1974B), TABLE 1	26.28	YAM (1974B), TABLE 4
SINGLE	10,671,570	CANADA (1973E), TABLE 1	10,662,195	CANADA (1974D), TABLE 14
MARRIED	9,777,605	CANADA (1973E), TABLE 1	9,759,295	CANADA (1974D), TABLE 14
WIDOWED	944,025	CANADA (1973E), TABLE 1	962,130	CANADA (1974D), TABLE 14
DIVORCED	175,115	CANADA (1973E), TABLE 1	184,690	CANADA (1974D), TABLE 14
<b>MOTHER TONGUE YIDDISH:</b>				
BOTH SEXES	49,890	CANADA (1973C), TABLE 17	50,320	CANADA (1974C), TABLE 10
MALES	24,410	CANADA (1973C), TABLE 17	24,695	CANADA (1974C), TABLE 10
FEMALES	25,480	CANADA (1973C), TABLE 17	25,625	CANADA (1974C), TABLE 10
SEX RATIO	958.0	CANADA (1973C), TABLE 17	963.7	CANADA (1974C), TABLE 10

\* CHILDREN - AGES 0-14, ADULTS - AGES 15-64, AGED PERSONS - AGES 65+.

each series. Section 7, for example, reviewed the age distribution of the relatively small number of persons whose ethnicity, but not religion, was reported as Jewish. This distribution was obtained by subtracting the data (by age) on the Jewish religious denomination from the data (by age) on the Jewish ethnic group. Only the most general trends may be inferred from such data.

While most of the data quoted in this paper are based on the 1971 Census, Table and Figure 2 incorporate time series dating back to 1871 and 1921, respectively. The validity of intercensal comparisons cannot be dealt with here comprehensively, but a few major points are reviewed in the following paragraphs.

The validity of intercensal comparisons may be questioned if the census procedures undergo profound changes over time. In Canada, many procedures crucial to the census data on the Jewish population have, indeed, changed. Examples range from the relatively minor issue of the change in the boundaries of Canada as a whole (e.g., the addition of Newfoundland in 1949), to the major issue of the special edit-procedure for persons reporting Jewish religion but a non-Jewish ethnic group (see above).

With regard to the latter point, census documents indicate that an edit-procedure similar to that adopted in 1971 was also applied to the data from the censuses of 1931 and 1941.\* In 1951 and 1961 this edit-procedure was discontinued, causing the ethnicity - religion gap to cast doubt on the usefulness of the data on the Jewish ethnic group (Yam and Freedman, 1973, Section 3(b)). In the author's opinion, a reasonable time series is obtained by a 'mixed' ethnicity - religion series, comprising the larger of the figures on ethnicity and religion for each census. As shown in Table 2, this 'mixed series' incorporates the data by religion for the Censuses of 1871-1901, 1951 and 1961, and the data by ethnicity for the Censuses of 1911-41 and 1971. However, intercensal comparisons involving the Censuses of 1901 and 1911, 1941 and 1951, or 1961 and 1971 should be conducted with caution. For example, the intercensal growth rate computed for 1961-71 (Table 2, Col. 7) is doubtlessly an over-estimate, affected by real growth as well as by changes of definitions.

\* The same procedure was probably applied also in 1911 and 1921 but no documents have been found to confirm this assumption.

## 8.2 Analytical Techniques

### Measures of age-sex structure (Table 3)

In this paper, sex composition is measured by the sex ratio, defined as the number of males per 1,000 females (see, for example, Table 3, Col. 13). Age structure is measured in this paper by means of an array of synthetic indicators based on the conventional three broad age groups: children (age 0-14), adults (ages 15-64) and the aged (ages 65 and over). The synthetic indicators include: (i) child dependency ratio, i.e., children per one adult; (ii) aged dependency ratio, i.e., aged persons per one adult; (iii) total dependency ratio, i.e., children plus aged persons per one adult; and (iv) aged-to-child ratio, i.e., aged persons per one child (see, for example, Table 3, Col. 8-11). Additionally, age structure is measured by means of the median age, i.e., the age which divides the population into two equal parts (see, for example, Table 3, Col. 12).

### The crude and standaridzed\* distributions by marital status (Table 6)

If the crude distribution by marital status of an adult population (ages 15+) is found to differ from that of another adult population, the difference may have been generated by a combination of two factors: (i) intrinsic differences e.g., a difference in the propensity of persons aged 20-24 to marry; and (ii) intervening differences, e.g., a difference in the proportion of the population aged 65+, a fact which may partially account for the difference in the proportion of widowed persons. One way of isolating the intrinsic changes from the intervening ones, is to transform the crude distributions into standardized distributions which 'keep the age distribution constant' for all the populations involved. In the specific context of Section 5.2, the standardized distributions were computed for persons of each sex in both the total population and the various ethnic groups on the basis of a uniform age distribution, namely, that of the total 1971 population of Canada (both sexes together).

\* Standardization is a technique frequently applied in demographic analyses. See, for example, Shryock and Siegel (1971), pp. 289-291.

### Nuptiality indicators (Table 6)

The demographic study of marriage usually covers many dimensions of nuptiality trends, including: age at first marriage, propensity to marry, implications vis-à-vis fertility, mate selection, remarriage and marriage dissolution. Of these, the first three are considered as the major facets of nuptiality patterns. Marriage registration systems may provide data for computing some of the frequently encountered indicators, such as the mean age of brides and grooms (with regard to age at marriage), and the crude marriage rate (with regard to propensity to marry). Such measures, however, are incapable of isolating fundamental nuptiality patterns from either short-term fluctuations or the effects of intervening factors (e.g., changes in the population age structure). For this reason, demographers have recourse to nuptiality tables, which provide several indicators suitable for a meaningful analysis of these fundamental nuptiality patterns.

If detailed census and registration data are available, nuptiality tables analogous to the conventional life tables may be constructed. Under certain assumptions, however, it is possible to derive some of the major nuptiality table indices on the basis of census data alone, as follows.

Assume that all first marriages occur within the age span 15 to 49 and that census data on the distribution by sex, age (according to 5-year age groups) and marital status are available. Actually, the proportion single within each sex and age group as recorded in a given census reflects the experience of a population born over a period of 35 years. Assume, however, that (i) a theoretical population of either males or females which is born during a given 5-year period is followed as it advances from the age group 15-19; (ii) the proportions single in each age group as recorded in the census being studied were experienced by this theoretical population in the course of its history; (iii) the theoretical population is closed to migration and its mortality in the age range 15-49 is negligible. Denoting the proportion single in each age group by  $S_{15-19}$ ,  $S_{20-24}$ , ...,  $S_{45-49}$ ,  $S_{50-54}$ ,

and subject on the above mentioned assumptions:

- The 'propensity to marry' may be measured by the indicator termed the probability of ever marrying (PEM), given by:

$$PEM = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(S_{45-49} + S_{50-54}). \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad (1)$$

(Occasionally, the terms proportion ever married or percentage ever married are used in lieu of 'probability of ever marrying'.)

- The age at marriage may be measured by the indicator termed mean age at (first) marriage (MAM), given by:

- With regard to females, the proportion of the childbearing ages that an 'average woman' passes while being single may be computed by:

and similar computations are applicable to the other marital status groups.

The measures defined above are incorporated in Table 6 and constitute the basis for the discussion of nuptiality trends in Section 5.1.

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